The Principia.

First Principles in Religion, Morals, Government, and the Economy of Life,

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1861.

The Drincipia

MELANCTHON B. WILLIAMS, Publishing Agent,

PROSPECTUS

type of heaven. Our text book is the Biblo our standard, the Divine law Editors friendly, please copy, or notice

THE BIBLE ABOLITIONIST.

Containing the lastimony of the Scripture against Slavery, and the Scriptural method of freating it.

"To the law and to the testimony; if they speak not according to this

Part III. Slaveholding brought Mirectly to the test of the

SLAVEHOLDING CONDEMNED BY THE DECALOGUE.

bor. It is only by bearing false witness against their neigh-

They bear false witness against them when they pretend that they belong to an inferior race, and are not capable of the neighbor himself and all his future earnings, his chil-

give them no opportunity to rise

ennnot take care of themselves, and need to be provided

for by their masters, when the truth is, they support not

 $2^{\log n}$ is S(1) in the state of the n (1) in (1) is n (1) in (1) in

It bears false witness against the slave, against God, and between men and beasts, between persons and property, between the image of God, and goods and chattels personal.

It bears false witness against the slave, when it pretends to hold him in a condition of chattelhood, in order to Christianize him and fit him for heaven-to deny him marriage in order to promote his purity and sanctification-to sell him is the shambles that he may become a freening in the Lord, to withhold from him the Bible that he may be rescued from the heathenism of his forefathers-in a word, to rob him of himself; his wife, his children, and all his curnings, for his own good!

Slavery and slaveholding, with their defenses, constitute, in every point of view that can be truthfully taken of them, the most comprehensive, the most audacious, the most malignant of all falsehoods, against God and against man, against Religion and against Nature, against Reason and ngainst Revelation, ngainst Law, and against Liberty, ngainst Individual rights, and against Public scenrity against Conscience and against Common Sense. If the ninth commundment be not a condemnation of such a falsehood. it would be difficult to show that it condemns any fulsehoods

10. 'Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife, nor his man-servant, nor his maid servant, nor his ox, nor his ass. nor anything that is thy neighbor's."

bor's-his family and his property-but he covets likewise stone of progress, liberty-wise has lately be a get up rising to the clevated condition of free men, while they will dren and his children's children and all their carrings, in ty, Connecticut. It would be of little moment by itself, man has, all that he ever can have, together with the man from grace by political preaching and medling with procertain portion of a man's possessions, leaving to him the Brown Pulpi-f-marcs," ir in No diern dough-acc and remainder, with hims if and children besides ' Who can venal politicians of the laun-demo racy wil se best princiconceive of any other breach of the tenth commandment ple is to serve Cod only just s far as not so off ad the that equals in extent a agnitude and atroubty the breven devil is nearly spent. Some notice required one remains bin off, with all his possessions and future earnings and out ar just now order 0 g there are in the relatit bauch, and crush, as all inflore power to harder, and does all his posterity, exceeds all offer notice ices, so the unitwo-out. But the Way Mark that new concerning to bauch, and crush, and imbrate them.

On the heart, the covering of many as goods and the property of the heart, the covering of many as goods and the property of the heart. chattels person I must be to degree I yould any other Congressional dergy to Newton Hold, with the e vetice. If i be alread of the transconditions we can be presented in Trouble round will for more grown of the sbl date jew lim some of glored in, what ye kellfors includy in the enforcemental that is all the islant, restabling ages

To minth come a sment forbit all size od cepe only of slaveh ding. It is be a small too if a rest in and it is regard to repeat be that with those deep table all fall hood signed and depend induced an age of the latest and the repeat of the state of th

But the slave system and its defenses are a tissue of false- meut and self-aggrandizement the most sacred objects and boods, from beginning to end, all adapted and designed to beings in the Universe. Not content with the proprietorkeep the slaves in perpetual bondage. The Slave system ship of the legitimate subjects of property, it even covets benrs false witness against both man and his Maker, by its proprietorship in beings whom the Creator never designed denial of the common brotherhood of humanity, and that to be property, and on whom he conferred the right of ownto look with coveting eyes upon his brother John, and deagainst human nature, by denying the essential distinction sire to own him as a clinttel At the same time, perhaps, duces the elements of war between equal brethren. The spirit or temper of mind that could induce a mm to claim property in his brother, the 'offspring of God,' would no hesitate to claim property in the angels of heaven, were it possible, nay, even in the Supreme Being himself, were he incarnate, dwelling in flesh. Were the blessed Savjour himself, now on earth, as he once was and walking, unknown, in our midst, he, too might be coveted as n chattel, might be seized, manacled, and tasked, as a slave! And be savs-"Inasmuch as we have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethrea, ye have done it nuto me.

The "commandment is exceeding broad." The spirituality of the Divine law, as revealed in the prohibition, "Thou shalt not covet," compels us to see that even the desire or the consent of a man to hold property in man must be sinful. And consequently there can be no such thing as innocent slaveholding.

WAY-MARKS IN THE MORAL WAR WITH SEAVERY.

perpetuity! His covering has, literally, no bounds. If it by were it not seized upon as an occasion for ren wing the pet

der it as one people for nearly three quarters of a century,

progressives and the conservatives, which Wendell Phillips ascendency. But there is but one way for it, and that is ployed to correct abuse and crrors which threaten ruin to stance, to witness the efforts of the latter to stave off, or put | God's Word, to the Christian outlawry and overthrow of by these resolutions; now, by alleging that we could not slavery. speak for all the Ministers of the county, and that it was to irritate the South the more; now, on the ground that erats, who already charge on the triumph of Republicanism the mud-pranks of Secession-which, by the way, the

Some thought, a better way of reaching the result arrived against compromise, so as to act upon Washington, was to write privately to each of our delegation in Congress. Others were not willing to vote against all compromises or concessions, believing that the Border States could not be of property in man, and that we could not, as law-abidius

Others thought that passing such Resolutions would not lost, and that, any way, we had better postpone them for a time, till we should see what the Peace Congress would do at Washington, or what would be the policy pursued by the

The general wish was to give them the go-by, just as it has been with almost all previous efforts of a like sort, before the ministry of Connecticut. But as this would have a bad look, just now, the Resolutions were given over to a Committee to report upon. That Committee happening to enbody rather more of the Young America than of the Old Fogyism of the association, reported the resolutions again, with slight verbal alterations and suppressions. But it was found they could not be carried, and a substitute was therefore effected, which prevailed at the very hour of adjournment, by a bare majority, more through sufferance

Resolved, That in the opinion of this association, in the present juneture of our national affairs, any compromise with the South which involves the extension, protection or

It is deemed a gain in the direction of progress, for a body of censervative ministers to have, so far, committed themselves upon a question on which there is a difference of opinion among their people, and on which the commercial

led public opinion. It shaped men's thoughts and decisions apon all moral su jec's. But ever since slavery became a lence was imposed by politicians, and since the Pulpit began | pursue the 1 se of ap logy and non-committalism, the tiu , in other words, that the Pulpit deerred to and

hope of the fathers and framers of our present national a power in the land, by themselves, for the very reason was delivered up to her pretended owner at Cavadand that they are exceptions to the general order. But they This act of strockes villainy, perpetrated in the name of Resolved. That we regard the Constitution of the only serve to demonstrate how completely the Press has law, this delivering up of a lefenseless female to the United States, interpreted by its Preachble and by the cellpsed the Pulpit, as to its power over the popular mind known outrages of slavery, was coolly credited to Rough Declared n of Indi pendence, as covering all rights, and as and public opinion. Till the Pulpit assert and regain its lican loyalty, and you could not disclaim the credit. The adennate to every exigency and having lived happily un-right to go before and instruct the politicians, and to keep act was in harmony with your views of the Constitution

opinion. It may not be too late, even now, to gain the lost When will the immense influence of your press be em.

ABOLITION Versus NON-EXTENSION.

MR. HORACE GREELY .- Sir; Your late replies to Mr. Were a Union Abolitionist equally favored with a secessiouist or slaveholder in being heard through your columns. would I plead to your numerous readers the cause of National Abolition against the doctrine of non intervention. I am persuaded my arguments would have more power with the masses, than with their political leaders. I wish they were under the test of your own searching examination.

I take my stand on the natural and unquestionable right of society to suppress crime. I regard the Federal Constitution as the very thing to carry that right into effect. I assame that it means just what it says and nothing else. That instrument, sir, is no respecter of persons. Find one man in the Union untive or naturalized, who can claim from its express terms to be under its protection, and then you cannot find another who is not entitled to advance the same claim on the same grounds. What is the meaning of that instrument? It is an agreement of the people of the United States to be restrained, in a prescribed manner, from acts of injustice and from depriving one another of liberty. That is the meaning, if it can be made out from the language and the language is plain. Its efficacy as a fundamental law depends, on its being held true to the letter. Relax the rules of construction and admit that it can have auy meaning in conflict with what it speaks, and its power for right is gone, its binding force dissolved. It will furnish ground for endless wraugling, but settle no question. This appears in your agreement with Mr. O'Sullivan anties slavery, it favors his views quite as much as yours, and leaves you no advantage over him in the argument. You can only insist on your right to vote against the extension of slavery, while you concede the equal validity of his vote against yours. In short, the Constitution gives you no power to promote liberty and right in new States, which it does not give him to defeat your action. Not only must you submit, when his vote prevails, but you feel bound to apply the guaranties to every foot of slave soil gained by superior voting strength ou his side. Such is your impotence and bondage, resulting from licence of construction.

Have you better advantage on moral and religious ground? I think not. True, you speak of the wrong of slavery and of a God of justice. But what avail such arguments in your mouth, while you support a Constitution which in your view, ignores the divine will and guaranties slavery iu defiance of religion and right? Are you not under an agreement with slaveholders to disregard the injunctions of Christianity in relation to the slavo? How

which secrifices the rights of the weak & the convenience of ato p wer, and the Preserves in the mistry are still each, pact group of A feed by seven escaped from Virginia,

in his day. When will your voice be raised against such a

We have great pleasure in giving circulation to the fol-

WHOM CAN WE TRUST!

Cortainly not man. "Cursed is he that trusteth in man "At times like this, every christian must feel that "it is het ter to trust in the Lord, than to put confidence in princes. The present great struggle with slavery has been brought about, in opposition to all the endeav rs of statesmen, by the manifest interposition of divine Providence, and Provi men and parties, but in so doing we snut rean upon a nor ken reed. Political combination will fail us in the hour of trial.* It is the religious element alone that gives strength to the anti-slavery unvoucent; the deep conviction that slavery is a sin against God, is the only principle that makes any real advance in the weather with oppression. makes any real advance in the wallare with oppression. This religious aspect of the question, politicians and political papers have sedulously labored to keep out of sight. The Chicago platform was so constructed as to hide the real point at issue. The motto has all along been Non-extension. -a most unfortunate term, suggesting the idea of comproaloue. The end of alread ruces was or the authorisms of slavery, and the retirement of freedom. Freedom promises to guard slavery, and protect it in its present state slavery makes no promises, but takes what is given, and stavery mases no promises, but takes what is given, and ever stringgles for more. Compromise is piled on compro-taise, but at every step freedom sinks a little lower, and slavery rises a little higher, until now, in the year of grant 1861, we are prepared to alter the Constitution, for the proyears, their successors would have voted for such a propo-

Such a monstrous attempt to tie up the hands of posterity, such

a barefaced assumption of control over all future generations,

RANK OF STATES.

from both sides of the House, Mr. Sia, in a confident proved the question. In war, did Mr. Dovejov endeavor 8 gain a hearing, the was assaid by a confinence root of calls to order, at the higgor piech of no short visions and finally, after protesting against the unfairness of alls wing only use side to be argued, was obliged as sit down. Fit conclusion The following talle, repared for The Wo ! from offi-Union at each general census. The slave stal s are distinfor such a scene, the win's ance direct was put, and declar-ed triumphant. Sixty-two node and consistent Republi-cans and three Democrats record of their votes against this

can and three Democrats ros relast their votes against this measure; their names will be Band is another eithern Among those who yielded, we find the same of John Shershalman, and the work of the same of John Shershalman, and the veneration space of their years and was a same of the veneration space of their years and was restricted and the same of the ereus to play the desput over the nusses. On the ovening of his triumph, Mr. Corwin was serenaded, and commenced his speech with the following declaration.

"I am happy to say to you to-night, gentlemen, that the Congress of the United States, in one of its branches is-day, lies said that that portion of your Constitution made by your fathers and mine, which secures to each State the right to modif its own ideas of policy and propriety SHALL REMAN'S 60 '70REVERI'.

as exiltant declaration that the vite deed he had done can serve be undone; that he has put it beyond the power of all future civilization to meddle with the dabblical evisteem of alwayer! Dees any one believe that it Breckennidge or Douglas had been elected, any each surface, the property of the prop

the abolition of slavory, we can easily see why they should view such an alteration with complaceuey or indifference; but no one who looks forward to abolition, at however reabolish the institution, say the advocates of this amendment. True, they may de so; we trust a portion of them will; but the renainder, with the strong arm of the general Government pledwed to keep down the slaves and qual insurrections, will bold on to the institution for all time. We bolieves that a community of bloody raffinas, like the slaves helders of South Carelina, would ever omanning their only observes bow down is the slave power, but shall put the same infamous yoke on our prosertie? Slame on leg-ialators w o likes prove recreant to their own principles betrayers of their trust. Letter so fundoru million of in-mortal beings for the brief present advantage of a constrain-ed all nace with the Border States.

ed alliance with the Border States. We cannot believe that said, a yes sition, the sigh said timed by both Houses of Congress, would ever be suited by titres-fourthen of the States: and yet, in the present tentering policy of the nation, we know not what a day was first. But, as we said before, there is a mightle than human power on leaving this hearing vicano, an another statement our pollutions as a content the lane.

The reservat along fisher Andreason and Fort S, inter any similarities. No possible means are topic for everytree to monthly find the control of the control

1790, 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850, 1810, 18 Tenn Del R 1 La Vt Miss Md Md 17. Ohio La Ind N II N J
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Mich Ills Del R I Wis Conn 24. Mich Ills Ark Fla Ark Tez Ark 25. Mich Mich Del Ark Cal 26. Iowa R I Vt 28. Wis Cal R I 29 Del Min 30.

POPULATION OF OUR CITIES.

Fla Fla 31. Min Kan 32.

Del 33.

| 1 | | | | Actual in rease | | | |
|----|--|-----------|---------|-----------------|-------|--|--|
| | | 1860. | 1810. | Increase. | | | |
| | New York | .814.277 | 510,547 | 298,730 | 5.97 | | |
| | Philadelphia | 56034 | 408.762 | 159.272 | | | |
| ì | Brooklyn | .273,425 | 127,648 | 141,807 | 114.2 | | |
| £ | Raltimore | 214.057 | 169,054 | 44,983 | 26.6 | | |
| - | Boston | .177,902 | 136.881 | 41,021 | 20.0 | | |
| | Boston New Orleans | .170,760 | 116 .75 | 54,891 | 46.7 | | |
| | | | 77,860 | 84,119 | 10H.2 | | |
| | Cincinnati | .160,060 | 115,455 | 44,625 | | | |
| | C icago | 1/19,42 | 29.9-3 | 79,457 | 275.1 | | |
| | Buffulo | . 84,000 | 42,261 | 41,739 | 98.7 | | |
| | Louisville | | 4:1.194 | 32,202 | 74.1 | | |
| | Newark, N. J. | 72,055 | 27,794 | | 85.2 | | |
| | S in Francisco | 66,(11)1) | 34.870 | 81,100 | 8 .2 | | |
| 1 | | . 61,400 | 40,001 | 21.599 | 5 4 | | |
| | Providence | 50.669 | 41.512 | 9,156 | 22.0 | | |
| | Rochester | 48,096 | : .463 | 11.693 | 38.7 | | |
| ř | | . 46,834 | 21,013 | 25,815 | 122.8 | | |
| | Milwaukee, | 45,124 | 211061 | = .262 | 115.9 | | |
| | leveland | 43.550 | 17,744 | 26,516 | 150 6 | | |
| | Charleston, S. C. | . 41,194 | 42,985 | #2791 | #6-4 | | |
| | Troy | . 514 2 | 28.185 | 1018 | | | |
| | | | 21,545 | 18, . 2 | 90 4 | | |
| | Richmond | 37.9 8 | 27,770 | 10,1188 | 37.6 | | |
| | Low 1) | . 87.069 | 4 | 3,6=6 | 110 | | |
| | Jersyl Ly | 29.11 | 6.376 | 22,400 | 326 7 | | |
| | Hartforl | 29.211 | 10,004 | 12,176 | 75 6 | | |
| | Low ' Jersy Ly Hartfard Campadge | 2 074 | 15 215 | 10,850 | 71.0 | | |
| | | | 184 | 6.7 | 1.8 | | |
| 1- | | | | 7 4 | | | |
| | Wire Mr . | | LT 43 | 1 214 | 46.4 | | |
| | W. re U. r. N. style, T. n. head g, Pa | | | 1 72 | 4 9 | | |
| | head g, Pa | | 2154 | | 10.6 | | |
| g | S I m | . 22,486 | 2124 | | | | |
| 3. | New Bedf rd | . 48,419 | 1 44 | | 41.1 | | |
| | Dayt u, O | 24,172 | | 3.14 | -0.2 | | |
| u | 4.1 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

The H mestead Law which has passed both branch of the Mi sign Legislature, ionates to every actual settler 80 acres of and, isstead a 40 as provides the law.

CHURCH ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION

There will be a Convention of the Continuous of cial reports, exhibits the relative rank of the states of the the burch A ti-S avery Solice for mutual conference and prayer, wer the grave aspe is f slavery and its relations to "the communweal h of Israel," on Wednesday

March 27th. the T wn Hall nt Westboro, Mass. II. T. CHERVER Se retary of the Church Anti-Slavery Soeiety, at 10 o ock. A. M. And it is expected that papers

denominations, willing to known a he from la f the onslaved, and of a Christian interv uti a in their behalf, are

rebels may be sent, in any quartity, from New York, in forwarded. When this took place, under the Presid ney of Buchanan, the Republican editors exclaimed-"Have we a Government ?" But Lincoln is President, now, and the Republican Editors are silent. We are indebted tothe N. Y. Herald .- the rebel organ in this city, for the fellowing

OUR RELATIONS WITH GEORGIA.

of account—ine whole of the arms stated by roughly kennely on beard the Montchell, as route to Savananal, have at length been restored by that official. The following in a copy of a letter sont by the owners of the Martin J. Wards sized in reprisal by the Georgia authorities, to Mr. Kannely, and which doublies in connection with the fact that the vessels esized by the Georgian authorities were ad-vertised to be sold on the 25th, helpd to bring about the desired result :-

were the CO to state of the Costs, incipant to string about, and cherried result.

A. Kinsoner, Dec. 1.

A. Ki

The above indemnity was required of the owners of the

The above infleminity was required or the owners of the ship Martha J Ward, seized by Governor Brown in repri-sal for the schare of the ten cases of maskes bero by Saperintondent Kennedy. It's undersead that the isse of the owners of that ship in freight atone is between four and five thousand obliars, besides detention and this indemnity. five thousand dellars, besides detention and this meaning, which may be as much more. Upon giving this indemnity the arms were delivered to the owners of the ship, whitransmitted them to savan and an Monday last, to be delivered to Gevernar Brown.

remain of the service Provision of the Commercial of General Provision of the Commercial of the Landson of the Commercial of Commercial Office of the Commercial of Commercial Office of the Office of th

respi-tation than an analysis and observe of this phonon that the man and the control of the state of the habitest and anticontrol of the state of the state of the classes in political of designs in early. Because it of the state of the state of the state of the state of the We field be to the first of the state of the state of the cause his country's ruin the curses of unborn miles as a flam him to the seat depths of human degradation of

The Principia.

AST L. TERS ON VASIONS for the Printing of data, Morsiell M. O. W. Lillams, the Bundinger

So the telegraphic dispatches from Washington, informed "The Associated Press" of Now York So the Daily pa-

ments of the Constitution in respect to amendments?

'The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall "The temperary shall propose amendments to the Constitution, or, on application of the Legislatures of two-stitution, or, on application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the States, shall call a Convention for proposing amendments, which, fo either case, shall be valid, to all include and purposes, as part of this Constitution, whom ratiother mode of ratification may be proposed by the Con-gress."—Art. V.

Take notice. The Constitution says "two thirds of BOTH HOUSES," not 'two thirds of a quorum of both Houses,' nor

The Constitution itself recognizes the distinction here

But it does not authorize two thirds of "the members

thirds of the members present. '-Art. 1, Sect. 3. Clause 6

Here the Constitution is eareful o provide that the Senthe votes of "two thirds of the members present." On the

"Eaco House shall be the judge of the elections, returns,

fication of a leasty, and the envietion of a President, requires m e han a bar majority. In both cases it renam by two thirds of both Houses -not two thirds of them abors poont.

There is one other contingency in which the Constitution

The roll of Senators, as it stood before the admission of tors who, under pretense that their States have seceded. (Mr. Wigfall remained.) we have at least 52 left; two been carried by one vote.

The vote was taken on Monday morning, March 4, after present, were literally unable to be in their seats! A vote taken, at the same sitting, evon "after midnight," (as appears from an incidental remark of Mr. Summer) showed an attendance of 46 members instead of 36. A greater the Constitution, prescribing the mode and conditions of

The pretended action of the Sonate on proposing the Legislature has any constitutional warrant for treating that proposal as having any validity or binding torce whatever. it was not proposed as the Constitution prescribes, by "two

announced by the Presiding Officer, (Mr. Bright,) without was an evid nee of this general fear. No wonder Mr. Maa spirited debate on this very point. Mr. Trumbull of son was embarassed, and found it difficult to serow himself Illinois invisted that "the Constitutional majority has not up to the sticking point, hesitating, even to the last, lest (in

The Presiding Officer, Mr. Bright of Indiana, when presed

Thus did the Presiding Officer vermi Mr Pugh's v rbal

The debate was renewed in an appeal taken by Mr. Trum. ble" by amending the Constitution for the particle?

the admission of Kansas, was 236. Her one Representa

But suppose we leave out the 33 Representatives from vote. And unless we count the vote of a fraction of a man, (we confess that some seem to be hut fractions) we

Ropresentatives, even leaving out the 33 secodors, is 203.

Representatives is to be made out. Very evidently it cannot he, otherwise than by counting two thirds of the mem bers present, instead of "two thirds of the House," which

the Constitution has received the requisite constitutions not in the Senate. Nor has it been in the House, unless

The New Issu .- N w that the old issue of "non-cettenout the only issue is on the proposition I'Mr Bnohagan in In in his Inaugural, to make the national protesion of Slavery in the States prevocal e by an unamendable amendment of the Constitution for that purpose. Upon very and freedom is to turn, for the present. And, in the

News of the Dan.

We copy the following from the Daily Globe, Number 80, for March 11, and from the 'Supplement' thereto an-

evening, March 3 and Mr. Bright took the Chair as Presiding Officer

twelve and a half columns of the Supplement, are occupied was continued, without intermission, until some time in the morning of Monday, March 4. And all these 401, columns except about 31, are occupied with various proposals for amending the Constitution in reference to the slavery question. We emit all except the closing part of the proceedings on the only proposition adopted, namely, that which proposed-

"That no amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give Congress ower to sholish or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or servitude by the law of said State.

Yeas and Nays were ordered, and, after voting,

YEAS - Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Bigler, Bright, Crittenden, Dixon, Douglas, Foster, Grinnes, Gwin, Harlin, Hun-ter, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Latham, Mason, Mor-vill, Nicholson, Polk, Pngh, Rice, Sebastian, TenEyck, and

NAYS—Meers, Bingham, Chandler, Clark, Doolittle, Jurkee, Foot, King, Sunner, Trambull, Walle, Wilkinson, and Wilson—12.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I suppose the result is announced. Mr. CRITTENDLN It is announced—year 24. mays 12. Mr. TRUMBS-L. I suppose the "Mair—ax in one event shall appeal from is—decision—would, perhaps, like to

THE PRE THING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois will

or, and at that point to Nen for from Illinois ad-br seed to mair.

Mr Bigl. s. The mail the Chair had to o.

by will be a nothing by it.

Mr. The t. at. The Chair has working by decide.

Mr. The t. at. The Chair has something a decide.

Mr. The Chair has ded the fact.

The Coostirwas of the United States.

stitutional amendment as is used in regard to the body of the Senate seems to me to have placed a construction on the which there is a necessity to make a corum. To exist the clause in the Constitution. That 44th rule is this

then an appeal may be taken. from Illinois makes, was made at the first sessi n

Mr. Dixon. I rise to a question of order. 1 inquire of

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will allow the

Mr Granes I now move that the Senate adjourn until ten o'clock.

nays. I wish the precedent merely; I do not wish any debate about it; but I should like to have the solemn decision of the Senate that two thirds of a querum has a right to present anneadments to the Constitution. The Senator from Ohio says it has been settled. I should like to linve it settled

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will ask that the

The Sceretary read the 44th rule, as follows

Mr. Pugn. The Senator from Illinois asked me to repeat my statement.

Senator from Ohie to say that the question had been already

Mr. Pugn. I do say so.
Mr. TRUMBULL. I do not wish to deny it, but I said I wished the precedent set, that we might have it decided

Mr. Pugh. 1 tell the Senator that I have examined the Journal It became important about four years ago upon the question of overruling one of the veto messages of the President.

o its correctness, and with an impression prima facie that therefore it is proposed by the Senate of the United

by the States.

Mr Pvon. I had better make my statement complete, so that Senators will understand it. It appears by the Journal of the Senate, and I think also of years ago, upon the question of overrnling a veto message of the Product, and the Journals were brought in and read. Our old Secretary call dimy attention to them pri-

Mr. Ma N. I hall v in a second vide serving op fithe their, and I shall be a received to the call upward in a majority of the limit to the control of the control of the call of th

The question being taken by year and nays, result-d-

YEAS—Messys Anthony Baker, Bigle Bingham Bright a ler tark Crittenden D'xon Dool le D glas, Dirkec, Fessenden Foot, F. ter, Grinnes, Gwin Harlan, H. ter, Joh son of Tennessee, K. nnedy, Lath— Mas n. N. Ison, Pugh, Rice, Sebastian, Sumner, Ten Eyek, Thon n. Trumbull, Wikinson, and Wilson— N. v.—Mr. Wade—1.

The following is the extract from the Journal of the Sen W PN DAY, September 9, 17 b.

"Re red, That the Senate do consur in the resolve of the House of Representatives on articles to be proposed to the leg latters of the States as amendments to the Constitution of the total States, with manufactures; two thirds of the Senatons present on

Saturday afternoon, but Monday brought no confirmation

Mr. Guthrie, on Suturday evening, addressed a Union meeting at Louisville, counse ing moderation, saying that "President Lincoln was honest and that the North would

ultimately necord the just demands of the South. - Trib. Meaning, doubtless, that he will redeem the pledge of

Fort Sumt r-Washington, Saturday, March 16, 1861 Dispatches were received here to-day from Montgomery. Dispatches were received here to day from Montgomery, indicating a monnentary approblemsion of a collision at at Fort Pickess. It appears that the Commanders of the Brooklyn and Sabine can land no supplies or have any lates. There are 500 Government troops and marines in the various vessels lay ing off the harbor. Should they disregard this notification and attempt to land, a fight will at once come off.

Washington, March, 16 .- Orders have been issued from

Gen. Wood-Troy, Thursday, March 14, 1861. Troy Budget of last evening states authoritatively, that the dispatch from Washington, in The New York Herald, stating that Gen. Wood had advised the surrender of Fort

Gov. Houston, of Texas is opposed to the annexation of that State to the Southern Confederacy and denies the au-

The Unitaries Charles in Charleston S. C., wants a pastor, and sends an advertisement North for one. A Chan-

Hon. David Wilmot, (who proposed the Wilmot provise)

In the British Parliment, Lord John Russell regretted privilege of visitation, obstructed the efforts of the British Government for p ing down the African Flave trade

uation of Fort Pickens, at Pensacola, and present the alter

ported from Europe. since. Dec. 15th, upwards of \$19,000 .from California, amounting as about five millions-24,000,

Cases & M. Clan a copts his appointment of Minister to

Mrs. Gov. Gaines has gained her suit versus the cities of thirty years past, establishing her right to real estate worth several millions of dollars. Yet her getting posses- officer of his, allowed Latham to go out, shopping, and he

A fair hit .- The Charleston Courser has the following

"All the money in the world is not in Wall street, as will be seen in a few days." Official information will soon be received that the Confederate loan of \$15,000.000 has been

To which the N. Y. Evening Post responds, Should Mr. Cobb or Floyd be about, the new loan might

sion of the Constitution of the new Confederacy which prohibits the African slave trade. Says the Mercury.

"Why this addition, an exercescence on the new constitu-tion? It will not be more or less effectual to prevent the African slave-trade. Were our Constitution makers look-ing northward or to Europe rather than to the requiremake way, for all time, even the construction or topic than may hear after involve the development and expansion of our confederate empire? England and France have busily engaged in the coolie slave track to supply their economic conveniences. With all their philanthropic professions they have exhibited no compunctions visitings of conscience, nor made haste to satisfy us in regard to what science, nor made misse to satisfy us in regard to what they are doing, or intend to do in the future. Nobody has proposed that the trade should be reopened by the now Constitution. Is the virtue and intelligence of our people distrusted? It is a question with us of benefit or damage the state of the state of the state of the state of the white race—one of political coonomy, pecuniary advantage and domesic safety. It is a question, like other questions of high public utility and concerument. It may be dangerous, to be approached with caution, and acted on with the greatest discretion. No one desired to meddlo with it, at this juncture. But it is no question of morals,

The following nominations have been transmitted by the

Charles Francis Adams of Mass., Minister to England. William L. Dayton of New-Jersey, Minister to France, George P. Marsh, of Vt., Minister to Italy, James Watson Webb of N. York, Minister to Turkey.—Times.

Washington, Monday, March 18. 1861.-The President ley speak out, and let us know

The senset holds only surrows now and somatimes meets twill per day. To some it was in session fut two hours, at what the proposed extra session of Course and the question of appointments are believed here; a nave been under discussion. —4

Messrs, Yancey, Post, and Dudley Margin, the Commissioners whom the Confederate States have sent to Europe

commanded a slaver, has escaped. Marshal Rynders says

more liberal Constitution, creating a Legislature of two Houses, like the Lords and Commons of Great Britain. Within some limits, the former Constitution of Hungary is

Fort Sumter, once more—The question decided.—Washington, Tuesday, March 19.—It is uscertained from a reliable source that Fort Sumter is to be evacuated to-morrow.

The Commissioners from the Southern Confederacy expect no answer to their official communication for ten or twelve days. They feel confident that in the meanwhile be no collision or change of the military status in the second States. They have telegraphic assurances from Montgomery that ample arrangements have been made to avoid all trouble for the present at Fort Piokens.—Asso-

The North are told that the evacuation of Fort Sumte is a military necessity, and that Fort Pickens is to be re-enforced. The South are told that the evacuation of Fort Sumter is a measure of pacification, and that Fort Pickens will not be attacked, at present, nor until its ovacuation, shall become a military necessity also. The Commissioners and the Rebel Authorities at Montgomery can afford to wait, and concentrate the requisite forces. There is apparently a good understanding between the parties-as much so as between the Rebols and the commanders of the U.S. fortifications and vessels that have been surrendered.

trade, on the ground that one of its provisions, conflicted with the spirit of the New Constitution, in providing, in certain contingencies, for the sale and enslavement of the negroes illegally imported. A vote was ordered, on tho 15, and nays 24. Howell Cobb, Curry, Toombs, Barnwell,

But what are "Republican principles?" And what are

Mr. Greeley's attention. Would the proposed "irrevocable"

is recovered an official document treat are hand of Buchan-an, dated March 2d. — It removes the school of Sher-man M. Brown. Stri iway the clot dable official, with a proactic de walt, of all praise, went to the County jail of this sound and it is med the custodian he had a free man imprisuant these.

It is only elforous to say that Mr. Booth was surprised at

in transitu. The fifth section prohibits the importation of slaves from places beyond the limits of the United States. The sixth section makes vorbal changes in relation to reto hold office to persons of African race. The eighth says third paragraph of the second section of second article thereof, shall be amended or abelished without the consent of all the States.

The taxation question was up and debated, but no action

A call, circulated in Richmond. (Va.) late in the afternoon of March 5, attracted as immense crowd of Unionloving citzens to the Mctropolitan Hall. Addresses were
and by Major J. A. Early, V. F. Willer, Geo. W. Frest
and Marmadake Johnson, delegates to the State Corrention. Great enthusiasm was manifested.

tiou. Great enthusisms was manifested.
On the same ovening the African Church
y seconsionities, assembled to listen to an address from the
ty seconsionities, assembled to listen to an address from the
advecting seconsion, inseredute, absolute one electrant. Mr.
Lincoln he characterized as a "misshapen ape, occupying
the pedestal where once stood the proud Washington.
He declared that he would rather be drugged at the sail of
South Carcina than led in clusies after the trainipath car of Much excitement was created speech by the advent of 300 delegates from Petersburg, bearing the banner of the C. S. A.

preserved we see or any preserved this source of sense of the custodian he had a free man in his is unseed of sense of the custodian he had a free man in his is unseed of sense of the sen

But thus care accursed secession, and the result has been to paralyze everything. I earnest collect a skiller—no one pay—all business and collections at a complete stand. Men that have unoney and could pay, if so dupoes will not pay. They say they must keep it against the every days absend that they antispate civil war in our very midet, and then money they must have to protect or remove their famthen money they must have do protect or remove their man-lies. Our state has seeded—gone out of the Union. She has no credit—must resort to direct taxatien, which the people will resist, and then comes the dreadful reskoning between them and the base rascals, demagagues and politiconfiscation, which will be resorted to ngainst all non-resi-

lating upon our hands, and where all this is to end, God

N. I heraid were that the new Communication of the common of the common that t

Thursday Morning. The Washington dispatches contradict those of yesterday

The N. Y. Times says.

The possitive assertion that Fort Sumter was to evacunted yesterday appears to have had up foundation in fact, and the whote matter now rests in just as much uncertainty as over. It is probably, however, if the order for evacuation has not been actually issued, it soon will be.

The two indictments ngainst John B. Floyd, Ex Secreta-of War, have been dismissed by the Washington Court as

So we have a judicial necessity, as well as a military necessity, against punishing or restraining crime or treason.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Michigan declines to repeal her Personal Liberty Laws. California repudlates the visionary scheme of a Pacific Re-

Maine, contrary to expectation ahroad, has repealed her Personal Liberty laws

The Donations to the New York Kansas Rellef Committee fund, for the week ending March 15th, amounted to \$5,735,70. New York and Boston capitalists are making arrange to establish iron works of the largest class at Bristol,

New Hampshire at its late election, went Republican 4500 majority. The Legislature will stand: Republicans, 115; Democrats, 50.

Notwithstanding the drain resulting from the recent Federal loan, the New York Banks held \$35,000,000 in specie, on

Mr. Orville Gardner of the Fourth Ward Reading Room, having exhibited symptoms of insanity, has been removed to

During the past month, the oldest person of the Onondage tribe of Indians, a woman named Hannah, died at the sup-posed age of over 120 years.

The flag of the Confederated States was finng to the breeze, from the staff on the Capitol of Alabama, on the 4th inst., by Miss L. C. Tyler, daughter of Ex-President Tyler.

The skating returns at the Central Park show that during the Winter 'the ball' was np 26 days. The highest number of visitors was on the 9th of Feb., when 106,000 persons entered at the Park gates.

The report of the Illinois Central Railroad for Fobruary, exhilits a total of \$16,449,133,32 received by that company from land sales during the past dozen years. The receipts for lands in February were \$118,611,07.

A Southern paper states the loss to the country, caused by the present agitation, in the depreciation, the interruption of business, the loss of time and waste of energy, is at least \$1,000,000,000. This is a hillous calculation

The defalcation of Mires, the Paris broker, is said to reach

The Charleston Mercury boasts that nearly all the U S. forts in the South have fallen. Prentice responds: "Yes, and we are sorry to say that, like the poor man on his way to Jeri an mentioned in the New Testament, they have "allen among

a penalty for fast driving over the bridges of that State, but by laadvertantly leaving ont the word fast, or neg ting to specify the leg rate of speed, has positively probleted driving over the ridges at all.

The English Non-conformists are agitating the country on the su ject of the abolition of those hardes. The movement

appears to be more popular than ever before. They are now generally known by the name of 'abolitionists.' We have a sympathy for the name.

The steamship Australasian is safe. She arrived at Queenstown on the 2rd inst., having put back in consequence of breaking her screw in Long. 30 W. The Arabia arrived at this port on Saturday evening, baving brought the malls and pears.

The Rev. T. Starr King was recently urging upon his church In fact. I. Start King was recently urging upon his chirch in San Francisco, the necessity of a new organ. He said the one they had was an insult to the congregation, to the church, and to the Psalma of David, which the choir could not sing, because of its oppressive asthma.

On Thursday of last week, the Senate, on the motion of Mr On Inurway or last week, the Schate, on the motion of Mr. Fessenden, declared the sents of Semators Benjamin of La. Brown and Davis of Miss; Glay of Ala.: Mallory of Fa.; and Tombs of Ga vacant, they having announced that they were no longer members of the Senate. Wigfall is unnoticed.

On Wednesday of last week, there was a meeting of gentle-men to consider the propriety of organising a Pawner's or Camer's Bank, funillar to the one which has been established in Boston, to the great benefit of the poor in that city. A sim-lar bank, called the Monde Pinck, has long been in operation

A friend writing from South Carolina says: "Shall I say that A riced writing from South Carolina says: "Shall say that my pen moved in a foreign country, because South Carolina in her sovereign capacity, has declared herself a free and independent commonwealth?" We should thank the friend not to say anything of the sort, inasmuch as South Carolina is nei-

The San Francisco Alla California, learns that the French man-of-war 'Serious' has strictly blockeded the ports of Mazathan and San Blus. Two Mexican war schooners, which had been captured by the French vessel, are supposed to be used by the French commander in enforcing the blockade, which was established to compel the payment of an old claim of

The passage of the Tarlif Bill by Republican and Democratic votes, and its sanction by a Democratic President, would seem the precise thing for which the dot while party, under Clay, Webster, and Erlttenden, worked so long and unfruitfully. It is believed by its advocates, that under the operation of this tastiff, the uniners of Pennsylvania, and the cotton-spinners of New England, will be greatly benefited.

The Springfield Republican says: "The question whether a chapter in the little or a hymn shall impress a congregation protocutify or or at sail, it as question of control is a question of results, it is a question of results, a question of results, a poor composition to results in more effective than a good composition budly result. Let the American people look more to this matter in schools and colleges. Let vocal entire have more attention, and let us change our models.

The Rev. Dr. Sort of San Prancisco, in late sermon on The Rev. Dr. Sort of San Prancisco, in late sermon on erics, remarked that the present perilous state of affairs at the South, would never have come to pass hut for the divisions in the Church. The idea that 35,000,000 of freemen should go were being entities, denied, and chiefficial services are serviced by the service of the services of the

Oll wells in Canada, and in Pennsylvania have been the source of much profit and excitement. Mr. William Dentors, a geologist, says of these wells .
"The truth is, that this Oll, found so abundantly in Canada,

"The truth is, that this Oil, found so abundantly in Ganda, Meco, Oilo, Timsville Pa, and many other localities, is not coal oil, but cord oil. Stored away in cells, forming in the sag-vanters of the early occase by minute coral polys, it has been driven by best and presure into reservoirs and crevices, where man signeously is discovering it, day by day. I have in my possession many specimens of this fossil coral, with the oil plainly vidthe in the cells.

piaminy virible in the cells.

In Canada the oil fever is raging. Land is changing hands
upidly, and selling from \$8,000 to \$10,000 an acre, according to
its supposed propinquity to the oleaginous deposit. On the
Michigan side of the river I have no doubt that oil will yet be

The condition of Sonthern Italy, nuder the administration of Prince Carigmano. has materially improved. Five millions ihere have been appropriated by the government, to the construction of highways and other public works throughout Southern Italy. This will distribute nearly one million of dollars of the construction of the content of the content is the content of the content of

In the numbers and impudence of its beggars, the city sum which will drive the Laurenical Napica to the highways or is to the fields, and employ them at useful industry, will prove a boon not only to that country, but the world at large Every lover of true pageress and of liberty, will redice at the ture which affaire have taken in that country, so long aban donel to oppression and inactivity.

e Bran op Miss. Rep , speaking of the famine in

account and boys or bread and ey on narn are transported to burn account and boys or bread, and ey on narn are transport but with kinduses, by treating our agent with the greatest respect, and not only giving him more than he asked for hut paying for the sacks to put it in

for the suchs to put it in.

The sume issue of the same paper, contains the fell-wing.

The sume issue of the same paper, contains the fell-wing of the sum of the same paper, contains the sum of the The same issue of the same paper, contains the fill wing

Family Miscellany.

TO EXTLE

No: my 'visits' are not faded, My 'roses' have not paled No: through all this weary parting, Rade atorms have not assailed My beloved my Elenore Bhe is fairer than e'er before'

And now, Ellie, I look closer, Is it fancy? Do I dream? Are my "violets" telling stories? Have they not a softer gleam Than they wore or e'er we parted? Ellie, dearest, art whole-hearted?

Ahi the "roses" do betray thee
And the dimples will go tu!
And I know that saucy! (upid,
Who is ever plotting sin,
Han carried off. a whi'm g prize,
The heart that peeped out through those eyes!
L. G.

From the Mother's Magazine SHALL I NOT DRINK IT

Exceedingly servorful even to death, the service of the service of

Twas thus in the firecest assently of despair. The Saviour in darkness poured forth his lone prayer, That else must have such a considerable and the saving lone to uphold him, with none to console, Unpittled unfleeded, he poured out his soul; "Oh, shad I not drink it, whate'er it may be. The cup which have I want I

Did Jenus receive e'en the wormwood and gall, And drink the last drops of the cup, for us all And drink the last drops of the cup, for us all the state of the st

The friend on whose bosom I loved to recline Whose mind, heart, and soul were comminged with mine On whom I delighted to lean in distress. And whom, at all assesses, I joyed to caress, My dearest companion He's taken away, And let the to sorrow and suiguish a prey-ign about John of the Commission of the Commission of the Bat about John of Dearest Street to me?

The aweet lifth cherub—the pledge of that love I bope to renew in the manusa above. I bope to renew in the manusa above with delight, And trace those loved features, once bearings and bright. More bearings and bright, Whom bendy and widowed, I clasped to my breast, My dear, Jovely child He has taken to rest! Yet shall I not drink if, though billiar = be, The cay which my Parmax has given to me! E. P. H.

DEATH-RED OF RAROS BUSINESS

The death-bed of Baron Bunsen, was in every way adhis heart was filled were poured out in a last effusion. One mind soars above our por human systems, which know so little. The Christian father in his gentle diguity, the arof liberty in the whole well, especially the Christian w rl. the Christian wh se fai h is being changed in life, "How humiliating to every Mississiplan to know that, or each spoke y turns dr ugh is mouth, in the midst of cu gord g speed of N as our lizens have cru I suff go then I re' existence to be menced. One night he understood this at to be the will certainly follow of God, and rising from his arm-c' ir. h carlai and, "O God I commit my spirit into Thy hands." He then sum-God I commit my spirit into Thy hards. He then sum-in civilised life counits of great an error, as in the quantity moned all his family, and said to them. 'A great change of food swallowed. We say swallowed, because it is neither

has taken place in my thoughts, not with regard to my im-

blessed : Italy and her liberty! May Prussia be blessed. Germany, England, the whole world! I desire overy hicssing for the Prince and Princess of Prussia. Gratitude to ter having thanked his servant for his eare, with the truest countenance: "Notwithstanding all my weaknesses and is noble here below; but my hest experience is that of having known Jesus Christ. I leave this world without hating any one. No, no hatred-hatred is an accursed thing. Oh, how good it is to look upon life, from this elevation One then porceives what an obsenre existence we have led upon earth. Upward! npward! It becomes not darker, hut always brighter, brighter. I am now in the kingdom of God. Till now it was only an anticipation. O, my God

The 29th of October, as his attention was directed to a brilliant suuset, "Yes," he said, in English, "that is heautiful. The love of God is in everything." "May God bless you eternally," he added in French. "Let us part in Jesus Christ. God is life, love-love that wills; will that loves. (Wollendes Lieben, liebendes Wollen,) Christus, recognoscitur victor, Christus est, est Christus victor.-There is no death in God. I wish nothing theatrieal, but I wish to say a few words in the midst of my children and my friends. I am dying, and I wish to die. I commend myself to the recollection of every good man, and I beg him to recollect me with kindness. I offer my blessing, the blessing of an old man, to all who desire it. I die in poaco with all the world. Those who live in Christ, who live in loving Him, those are His. Those who do not live by His life, do not belong to Him, by whatever name they may eall themselves, and whatever confession of faith they may sign. that we are all sinners. We have only Christ in God. We only exist in so far as we exist in God and have eternal life. We have lived in this eternal life in proportion as

----THE PHILOSOPHY OF LIVING TO OLD AGE

prise is expressed; whereas, old age should be the lot of We published a letter last week from Mr. Ralph Farnham. still vigorous, who, so far as we can see, may yet, with

"elixir of life in other words, some compon d by which with scarlet fever was an Infidel. Si ting at ne with her

quantity regular habits, light suppers, p enty of sleep, and the "avoidance of medicine." To programme i vory by any so-called secret means in the way of medi al compounds, &c. Nature deals plainly a d by simple laws. Heed her teachings and follow her laws, and held will be

eaten properly, digested, nor assimilated. It is merely

that men and women, as the world goes eat at least twice more than nature require. What is over the required amount not only oppresses the system, but opens the way

Let the philosopher of Aeron-the venerable patriot of broken tones, "Papa come to-mamma-grandpa-little br -lot these bints, suggestions, facts. he horne in mind. Those ing on the face of the earth-a green old age-should learn all .- Boston Bee.

THE BEST BED.

Of the eight pounds which a man eats and drinks in a day, it is thought that not less than fivo pounds leave his body through the skin. And of these five pounds a considerable per centage escapes during the night while he is in bed. The larger part of this is water, but in addition there is much effete and poisonous matter. This being in great part gaseous in form, permeates every part of the bed. Thus all parts of the bed, mattress, blankets, as well as sheets, soon

The mattress needs this renovation quite as much as the sheets. To allow the sheets to he used without washing or changing, three or six months, is regarded as bad honse keening, but I insist if a thin shoot can absorb enough of the poisonous excretions of the hody to make it unfit for use in a few days, a thick mattress which can absorb and retain a thousand times as much of these poisonous exeretions needs to he purified as often certainly as once in three

A sheet can be washed. A mattress cannot be repoyated in this way. Indeed there is no other way of cleansing a mattress but by steaming it, or picking it to pieces, and thus, in fragments, exposing it to the direct rays of the sun. As these processes are scarcely practicable with any of the ordinary mattresses, I am decidedly of the opinion that the good old fashioned straw bed, that can be changed every three

If in the winter season the porousness of the straw bed makes it a little uncomfortable, spread over it a comforter, or two woolen hlankets, which should be washed as often as every two weeks. With this arrangement, if you wash all the hed-covering as often as once in two or three weeks

ing the day, and not make it up for the night before eveuing, you will have added greatly to the sweetness of your

SAY "OUR PATHER" FOR EVE

No Eve oo siek apa Re-

ntes. Suddenly, in a londer voice, she said-

Her eyes were fixed on the ceiling, while a smill of

With her eyes still fixed npward, and expending her trength in an effort to rise from her bed, she murmure

The last words could harely be distinguished, when

There is no greater obstacle to success than trusting something to turn up, instead of going to work to turn something

Many heantiful ladies, when walking ont, secm very gry if they are gazed at, and sadly disappointed if they

BEFORE AND AFTER SECESSION .- The State of Text

nead to think, the heart to feel, and the body to act.

Many a poor woman thinks she can do nothing with a husband; and when she gets one, finds she can do not with him.

A Yankee boing asked how it was that his sweeth

got-so proud that sho wouldn't speak to me.

WRITINGS OF WILLIAM GOODELL.

OUR NATIONAL CHARTERS.

I. The Federal Constitution of 1787.0.

II. The Articles of Confideration, 1779.

III. The Articles of Confideration, 1779.

III. The Articles of Confideration, 1779.

III. The Articles of Association, 1779.

With notes showing their bearing on slavery, and the recover of the Stote and National Georgian ass. Also a collected from the highest antierripe, as we can be confidered from the highest antierripe, as we can be confidered from the highest antierripe, as we can be confidered from the highest antierripe as we can be confidered from the highest antierripe as we can be confidered from the highest antierripe as we confidered from 1971, old, sentiments of the Rev Poul and 1971.

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